

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Syria asks U.N. to appeal to Israel about Arab detainees

GENEVA, Feb. 9 (R). — Syria today asked the United Nations Human Rights Commission to appeal urgently to Israel to improve conditions for imprisoned Arab detainees. Israel dismissed the move, saying that the voting power of Arab states and their supporters on the 23-nation commission meant that even a resolution accusing the Israeli government of cannibalism would obtain automatic approval. The commission, meeting in its five-week annual session, is discussing alleged violations of human rights in Israeli-occupied territories for the eighth year.

## Soyuz cosmonauts enter Salyut

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (R). — Two Soviet cosmonauts transferred from their Soyuz-24 spaceship into the Salyut-5 laboratory today to resume experiments that a previous crew finished last August. Mission commander Viktor Gorbatko and flight engineer Yuri Glazkov are expected to spend several weeks, possibly months, in the laboratory. The Soyuz ferry docked with the station last night. The docking had gone smoothly, ground controllers ordered the crew to sleep before switching on the station's power. The cosmonauts have 20 square metres of workspace at their disposal. A Flight Control Centre scientist, or Shumilov, said on television today that Gorbatko and Glazkov would practise carrying out repairs, using special tools, aboard Salyut.

# King Hussein: Jordan insists on total Israeli withdrawal

AMN, Feb. 9 (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein told Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today that a Middle East peace settlement should be based on a full Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. King Hussein explained the Jordanian position to Dr. Waldheim at a meeting here at the Royal Palace this morning. Sources said the king also backed the resolution of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Hussein added. The news agency said King Hussein insisted that Jordan would attend the conference as a confrontation and not as a representative of the Palestinians.

The two hour meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the Armed Forces chief of Staff, Lt-Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker. Following last night's talks between Dr. Waldheim and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Jordanian leaders have stated their support for a speedy resumption of the Geneva conference with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) taking part. Dr. Waldheim gave the King a full briefing on his talks in Cairo, Damascus, Riyadh and Beirut, official sources said. A delegation of Palestinian refugees living in Jordanian camps handed Dr. Waldheim a note concerning their conditions

and outlining their hopes for U.N. mediation efforts, the news agency said. The U.N. secretary general also had separate talks with Crown Prince Hassan on the country's aims in the five year plan. Dr. Waldheim will leave for Israel tomorrow morning. Meanwhile, Arabs living on the occupied West Bank are planning anti-Israeli demonstrations on Thursday to coincide with Dr. Waldheim's arrival in Israel, it was learned here tonight. Leaflets confiscated by Israeli authorities called on Arab merchants, students and transport companies to take part in the demonstrations.

AMMAN (Agencies). — Her Majesty Queen Alya was killed Wednesday in an air crash in southwestern Jordan. King Hussein announced the news himself in a radio and television broadcast to the nation. The King said Queen Alya had flown to the city of Tafleh, southeast of the Dead Sea. On the return journey, her helicopter was caught in a storm and crashed, killing all aboard. The King's voice broke and he had tears in his eyes as he announced the Queen's death. Following is the text of the broadcast:

"This morning my wife Alya read an appeal by a citizen in one of our newspapers in effect calling on the authorities to investigate conditions at a hospital in that dear part of our nation, Tafleh, and to put things right there.

When I went down to commence work and my round of meetings, I was handed a message from the woman I loved — for she loved my country and my nation — saying she was leaving for Tafleh and would be back in the evening.

That evening I was informed that her aircraft had been delayed, then that contact had been lost. Then I received the tragic news that Alya would not be coming back... For God — His will be done — had called her to his side. The aircraft bearing her and her companions had crashed amidst the stormy weather and rain, of whose coming she had been so glad... for it was the harbinger of blessings to the land and the people. I was told that they had all died.

As I mourn Alya, the woman and the queen, my dear companion, I mourn her humane and noble character and her magnanimous heart.

For a span of my life Alya gave me a great deal; I found peace with her and the two of us embarked on a journey of true happiness. Our love for you suffused us and service to the nation was our highest ideal.

Even though she has gone before me to the side of the Creator, she has left me with a treasure of living memories in Ali and Haiya. I pray to the Almighty at this moment that a measure of her spirit which I know so well will be instilled in them, that they may devote themselves to the service of our beloved nation with every atom of their being.

May the Lord bless you and keep you.

## He says in interview Waldheim: Arab leaders sincerely wish a M.E. peace settlement

U.N. Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, talked to this reporter at the "Guest Palace", Amman, in a small friendly sitting-room. Despite the demands of his difficult mission, crowded schedule and the pains he took in picking his words, he still had the time for a person to person talk. His modesty, sociable manner and affability shone through quite strongly throughout the meeting. The interview was conducted Wednesday evening.

Q: When you visit Israel tomorrow you will be landing at Qalendiya airport near Jerusalem. That would make you the first international leader to use the airport since it was occupied by Israel in 1967. Foreign personalities visiting Israel in an official capacity have long made it a point not to visit the occupied areas lest their presence there be taken as acquiescence to the Israeli military occupation. Couldn't your action be taken to imply such recognition?

A.: The Jordanian authorities were consulted and had no objection to my landing at Qalendiya. This is a working mission and I want to make the maximum use of the time available. It is for purely technical reasons and has no political implications whatsoever. In fact, Qalendiya airport is usually used by the aircrafts of the U.N. peace-keeping forces. Furthermore, the U.N. has a long-standing presence in Jerusalem, symbolised by "Government House", which is the headquarters of U.N. peace-keeping operations.

In conclusion, Dr. Waldheim said: "I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein for the kind and warm hospitality extended to me."

## Allon says Israel could go to Geneva before elections

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (AFP). — Israel is willing to resume negotiations with the Arabs at Geneva, and to do so without awaiting Israeli parliamentary elections, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said here today. But he specified that participants at the Geneva conference should be the same ones that were at its initial sessions — which would exclude the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Resuming the conference should result in a definitive over-all settlement or at least an agreement to end hostilities, Mr. Allon said at a press conference. Israel would yield less territory in exchange for an agreement on non-belligerence than for an over-all settlement, he indicated. "As second best we are prepared to consider negotiations on the cessation of a state of war which is a step less than normalisation of relations," he explained. However, Israel's foreign minister, who meets United Na-

WA; in the meantime, we have restored the budget of UNRWA and the programme will continue normally and fully.

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Q.: The settlements envisaged to date do not tackle the situation of the Palestinian refugees who were driven out of their homes in 1948. This is contrary to U.N. resolutions concerning the rights of the Palestinian to return to their homes and to receive compensation. Does the U.N. have a solution for this question?

A.: The Palestinians have insisted on their political status. The General Assembly has endorsed this claim. The other questions you have raised will have to be resolved within the framework of a negotiated settlement.

Q.: UNRWA in Jordan and the West Bank has reduced its educational and other services while the refugees are still in their camps. Can the U.N. do anything about this?

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## Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber says in interview

# Jordan must form labour policies before 5-year plan is jeopardised

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

One of the architects of Jordan's five-year development plan has warned that the continually contracting labour market in Jordan threatens full implementation of the plan, and has called for a major and speedy government effort to come up with a national labour policy.

Professor Kamel Abu Jaber, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Jordan, told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that "the manpower situation has emerged as one of the major bottlenecks to implementing the projects of the five-year plan, and there is a clear and urgent need for a national manpower policy which will require a tremendous amount of courage on the part of the government."

"The whole Middle East area is in a race against time, a race to develop economically and raise the standard of living of the whole region. As Jordan has traditionally been a supplier of skilled manpower to the Arab World, we are now facing acute problems of having enough skilled, trained and even unskilled labour in Jordan. We're beginning to feel the labour shortage, and this is also spilling over into the 'brain drain' area, whereby we also lose highly skilled and sophisticated people such as engineers and doctors.

"It is time for the government to tackle this problem very quickly and come up with a labour policy that covers the education, training, regulation and possibly even the movement of the labour force in Jordan. I don't know what

would be the exact components of such a policy, but it must be looked into, and the sooner the better."

Dr. Abu Jaber, who was a prominent member of the 10-man committee that drew up the five-year plan, suggests that several bottlenecks have arisen during the first year (1976) of the plan, but that most of these have been overcome or have subsided by themselves.

He says: "It's too early for definitive assessments of the first year of the plan, especially because most of the projects in the plan are still in their initial stages. And in any case, we are not dealing only with a collection of specific projects, but with an integrated social and economic development plan whose initial successes or problems are difficult to assess. I think, rather, that we have some sort of 'feeling' about what has been achieved so far, and in this respect the major initial bottlenecks have been pretty much smoothed out."

Among these initial constraints, Dr. Abu Jaber mentioned the levelling-off of the inflationary pressures of the past two years, the end to the widespread speculative fever in the economy, and the worrying trend towards the continued speedy expansion of the services sector of the economy at the expense of more productive sectors such as industry, mining and manufacturing.

Among the healthy signs he notes is "the return to more reasonable investment patterns" by which domestic funds are being channelled into new and expanding industrial and manufacturing companies. Along with this, Dr. Abu Jaber

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notes with satisfaction the growing ability of the economy to depend upon, and achieve, local investments backed with local money. This indicates the beginning stages of one of the plan's aims, which is to decrease Jordan's dependence on foreign sources of finance, both for developmental purposes and for recurring expenses in the annual general budget.

The emergence of domestically-financed investments will ultimately mean more foreign exchange earnings from exports, and more domestic national income by taxation, employment and profit-sharing, all of which will mean that Jordan will be able to depend more on internal sources of finance and less on foreign grants and loans.

Another major bottleneck in the way of the execution of plan projects is "the apparent tardiness of implementing some necessary projects that are the vital infrastructural basis for other and later projects." By this, Dr. Abu Jaber explained, he means that the slow progress being made in setting up industrial parks and free zones throughout Jordan has certainly held up the implementation of many new projects. He says:

"Industrial zones are important if we wish to attract business here, both local and foreign businesses that wish to set up new factories. For an investor, industrial zones provide all the necessary services under one roof, such as water, transport, electricity, housing. It makes their work easier and cheaper, and it also helps the government in having better control over such things as in-

dustrial supervision, city planning, the control of pollution and industrial wastes and an equitable distribution of industrial development, jobs and services throughout the country to break the pattern of an unhealthy concentration in the Amman area. Several industrial zones are supposed to be set up throughout the country, and this should be done as quickly as possible to speed up implementation of other economic projects in the five-year plan."

Another bottleneck, Dr. Abu Jaber suggests, is "the tendency to avoid responsibility." He says this is tied in with the urgent need to "build new institutional structures in Jordan that are required to run the large projects that are being implemented during the five-year plan."

This is intimately tied in with the labour situation. Dr. Abu Jaber explains: "For the first time ever in Jordan's history, the country is building huge projects such as the Agaba fertilizer plant, the potash project and the expansion of the phosphate facilities. These cannot be routinely run as things here have always been run in the past. We can no longer have one-man operations to run these new large industries. What we require in Jordan today are new skills and new institutional structures. We need the people and the institutions to man and administer the projects we have planned for. Who is going to run these new industries when they are completed? For the next 10 or 20 or 50 years, Jordan will be in need of tremendous new skills in marketing, administration and engineering. (Continued on page 2)



Her Majesty the late Queen Alya

## Assad: W. European role decisive for M.E. peace

DAMASCUS, Feb. 9 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad said today he would welcome the participation of West Germany and other European states in efforts to secure peace in the Middle East. President Assad told a press conference after three hours of talks with visiting West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "Western Europe plays a decisive role in our efforts to bring peace to the Middle East and I would welcome the participation of West German and other European states in the Geneva discussions."

President Assad said there had been broad agreement in points discussed with Herr Genscher, who will also visit Jordan and Egypt on his three-nation tour. Herr Genscher told the press conference that past experience made him recommend caution about enlarging the Geneva conference. But he said President Assad's remarks were a recognition of West German efforts to help achieve a settlement.

West German officials said Herr Genscher had agreed with two main Syrian pre-conditions for a Middle East peace settlement — withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians.

But he had said the Palestinians must also recognise Israel's right to exist, the officials added. Herr Genscher said he supported United States Middle East efforts which could be backed by European countries. President Assad said peace was necessary but reaffirmed pre-conditions of an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and recognition of the national rights of Palestinians.

President Assad said progress might be made, but he did not expect 1977 to be a year of peace in the Middle East. He said Israel had not given up its expansionist attitude. The West German officials said President Assad stressed the need to expand links between Syria and West Germany, Syria's biggest foreign trade partner.

He thanked Herr Genscher for the understanding he had shown for the Arab cause. Herr Genscher pledged more aid to Syria in know-how to help Syria sell more goods to West Germany. Syria has a deficit in its trade with West Germany. Herr Genscher passed on an invitation from West German President Walter Scheel for President Assad to visit West Germany.

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DAMASCUS, Feb. 9 (R). — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has cancelled his visit to Jordan because of the sudden death of Her Majesty Queen Alya, a spokesman for the minister's delegation said.

## Genscher cancels visit to Jordan

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## The EEC is put to the test

The Euro-Arab dialogue resumes in Tunis today with a three-day meeting between members of the Arab League and the EEC states, and it is symbolic indeed that this happens while the German foreign minister is on a Middle East mission and the French foreign minister prepares to embark on a similar trip next week.

The Euro-Arab dialogue has been in progress formally since June 1975, and, because of European insistence, it has been confined to talks on economic and technical cooperation. Three weeks ago, the Arab states held a preparatory meeting in Cairo and declared in unambiguous terms that the Arabs would like to establish a "special relationship" with Europe if Europe is prepared to support the drive to find a Middle East peace settlement by pressing for and guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinian people. The Europeans have steadfastly refused to talk politics in the dialogue, and the Arabs are at the point where they feel they must have some political response from Europe if these talks are seriously to continue. It is not out of the question, for example, that a persistent European refusal to discuss political matters within the framework of the dialogue will force the Arabs to significantly downgrade the scope and tenor of the Euro-Arab dialogue, a move we think would be justified.

Ties between Europe and the Arab World have been increasing to the point that the Arabs have now replaced the United States as Europe's major trading partner, and they are the overwhelming source of Europe's oil supplies. This gives both sides a solid base upon which can be built mechanisms of deep and mutually advantageous long-term cooperation in economic and technical areas. This is likely to happen whether or not the Europeans agree to the Arab demand to add a political flavour to the Euro-Arab dialogue. But it would help the Europeans, the Arabs and the search for a Middle East peace if the EEC states would take a more active role in focusing world attention on the essential requirements for peace in the Middle East. This, as the EEC has declared already, means a withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab lands and a recognition of Palestinian rights. We assume that the German and French foreign ministers will look into these points during their trips this month, and that the Arabs at Tunis this week will press the EEC on the same point.

Is it therefore surprising to anyone that while the Arabs and the Europeans are moving ahead cautiously in their endeavour to build strong ties and help bring peace to the Middle East, the Israeli Foreign Minister Mr. Allon, in the span of three days this week, declares that there is no role for the Europeans in the search for a Middle East peace and "warns" EEC states not to become involved in political matters in the Middle East through the Euro-Arab dialogue?

Israel has spoken. It now remains to be seen whether Brussels will be humiliated by the Israelis as Washington has long been.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two of the Jordanian dailies commented once again Wednesday on the Geneva Middle East peace conference, while the third discussed the Middle East tour by West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

AL RA'Y commenting on King Hussein's repeated warnings to the Arabs not to place too high a hope on the Geneva conference, says that His Majesty's factual warnings, based on recent Israeli declarations stressing that the conference is not the suitable or appropriate means by which peace can be achieved, aim to put the Arab world on guard.

The Arab peace offensive aimed at reconvening the Geneva conference, the paper says, should not let the Arabs fall into a deceptive state of tranquility, which Israel wants. If the Geneva conference fails, they will find themselves facing bitter reality with political extremism as their only alternative, from which Israel will benefit.

AL DUSTOUR, discussing the Middle East tour by West German Foreign Minister Genscher says: "The purpose of the visit is not clear yet. It is not clear whether he is carrying a new European peace initiative or just going around to reaffirm the declaration on the Middle East which the European Economic Community countries adopted after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war."

This declaration helped to end the Arab oil boycott of Europe and to launch the Euro-Arab dialogue. A reaffirmation of this declaration or the endorsement of the Geneva conference are no longer sufficient to exonerate Europe from its responsibility as regards the Middle East conflict, the paper adds.

Europe should adopt a more positive attitude in the light of its membership in NATO. It should use its influence to convince the U.S. to check Israeli intransigence, which obstructs any permanent and just peace in the area.

Europe is requested to act, if possible outside the U.S. political umbrella, as an independent political force which the U.S. cannot ignore.



## Jordan must form labour policies before 5-year plan is jeopardised

(Continued from page 1)  
 We will require precise job descriptions, a division of responsibility, centralised planning but decentralised responsibility and many new institutional methodologies.

"The tendency to avoid responsibility has been a clear bottleneck, and we require institutional frameworks that make execution and follow-up easier and better. We have to be sure there are no more of the overlapping responsibilities that have made it difficult up till now even to ascertain people's responsibilities. We need unified execution and follow-up procedures and authorities, and we could investigate the idea of having a follow-up authority completely separate from the planning and financing units in the country."

"The success of our five-year plan to a large extent hinges on 10 or 15 very large projects. These cannot be left to chance."

Looking back to 1975, when the five-year plan was being

studied and compiled, Dr. Abu Jaber says that at that time the main concern of the Jordanian government was sources of finance for the new plan's many projects "This has been very well covered now," Dr. Abu Jaber says, "but at that time we did not foresee the problem of human resources being as acute as it is."

He also said that one of the main pillars of the state's developmental "philosophy" has been a heavy reliance on the private sector to initiate, finance, set up and run new companies and projects in the country. He says the private sector in 1976 has "exceeded all expectations" in its positive response to the state's overall planning objectives. He also suggests that the latest trend of heavy local investments in the equity capital of new or expanding companies is a healthy sign of both long-term investor confidence and the availability of local private funds.

Continuing on the state's "philosophical" approach to de-

velopment, Dr. Abu Jaber says that Jordan has consciously chosen "the moderate middle road between classic capitalism and classic socialism. We have, in Jordan, a basic free enterprise system with government direction, rather than government control, of certain sectors of the economy. The state depends heavily on the participation of the private sector, and it generally only steps in to do those jobs that are socially necessary and economically unattractive to the private sector, such as building roads, schools, hospitals, airports and ports. These have a social value, but no economic profitability."

"The government will step in and partly finance projects that are too big or too costly for the private sector alone (such as the phosphate company or the new phosphate-based chemical fertiliser plant at Aqaba), and it will also seek to create the proper investment climate for both local and foreign businessmen."

## Third Circle Phantasmic Games we can play

I have been following the various Middle East peace-making efforts very closely for the past few months, and it seems to me that we are stuck on a very serious problem of how the Palestinians will be represented at the Geneva peace talks. This appears to be the real dilemma facing all the peace envoys who pass through the region, and as I have decided that it is everybody's responsibility to humanity to help the search for peace along by tackling this very difficult problem. After weeks of thought on the matter, I have, as usual, come up with what I think is a very sensible suggestion.

It seems to me that we are stuck on the Geneva talks question because we have been dealing with it in far too serious a manner. The world, after all, pretty much runs on chance, good or ill fortune, and luck. Much as we try to organise our affairs in a logical manner, the great events of history always seem to be the result of lucky timing, an opportune meeting or just bountiful spin of the wheel.

So I have come to the conclusion that we should look at the Geneva talks in the same manner, and perhaps then we will meet with some success. After all, we haven't made much progress in the past few years, so we really can't lose much by trying something new, can we?

My suggestion is based on the idea that we should inject a large dose of chance into the Geneva talks. We can do this by having all the interested parties actually going to Geneva, but we keep them in the dark about what they will actually do when they get there.

If we look closely at what is happening in Geneva in terms of international peace-seeking dialogues, we find that there are no less than three full conference taking place simultaneously, on the Middle East, Rhodesia and UNCTAD. I suggest that we set up a whole new international negotiating structure in the form of a simulated television game show called Pick-Your-Parley! The idea is that all the negotiating teams (Israel, the PLO, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Iran Smith's government, the Patriotic Front, the EEC, the OECD, OPEC, a few industrial countries and a few Third World countries) would be invited to Geneva for negotiations. When they get there, each, in their hotel rooms, would pick a number from one to twenty, and according to what number they draw they would have to take part in one of the conferences at Geneva.

The element of chance immediately comes into play here as follows. When the numbers are drawn and the negotiating teams are chosen, the negotiators would not be allowed to see each other, but rather would deal with one another via a shuttling intermediary (the intermediary could be a rotund Geneva bus driver with a German accent, wide-striped ties and a Henry Kissinger mask). So there

could be little room for bluffing, because intermediary, when he takes one side's written proposals, delivers them to the other negotiating team without saying who they came from. By such a process, all sides will be encouraged to bargain in good faith because they can do away with the normal face-to-face bargaining and assumption of stiff bargaining positions that have caused all former peace-making attempts to break down.

The role of the mediator is the key to success. The mediator would only allow match-up of serious proposals, and would allow the circulation of ideas that are intended as extreme bargaining positions. Players would not know this, of course, they would come up with the usual mix bag of good and bad suggestions, but only good ones would pass through, and thus chances of success would be significantly increased.

If the mediator finds that nobody is coming up with any serious ideas, he can hold a series of private consultations with the teams. This would probably be required in any case to allow advertising breaks when the game actually starts being shown on television.

The beauty of Pick-Your-Parley! is the introduction into the negotiating process of unknown -- the element of chance, fun and serendipity. When someone puts forward a proposal, they have an idea whether it reaches the right negotiating partner or not. Pairing-off by choosing numbers is only intended to produce pairs of negotiators, and provide the neat symmetry that the Swiss insist upon for negotiations in their country.

To make the game more exciting, it could be innovations such as Chance Cards. If a deadlock appears to be in the making, mediator can ask one of the teams to pick a Chance Card, which would allow such options as sending a U.N. fact-finding mission to the area, calling an emergency meeting of the Security Council or organising some domestic riots to speed things up.

Another incentive would be the Peek-Boo. If the mediator thinks one team is being cooperative in offering meaningful proposals, he could allow them a Peek-A-Boo. This team would be allowed a 30-second glimpse at all the other teams' written proposals, giving it an immeasurable advantage in negotiating process. This would be such a strong incentive that it would simultaneously encourage everyone to put forward real ideas.

The game can be refined as it progresses of course, but I think these suggestions help achieve a breakthrough in the negotiations that all seem to be stalled in Geneva. After all, if everybody is playing game-playing, why not institutionalise game-playing and allow the process a chance to succeed?

Jordan has been developing as a source of services for the Middle East region, and we have always been a supplier of manpower. So when we plan our educational programmes, we have to keep this in mind, whether we like it or not. We notice, for another example, that our roads and port are a transit route for other Arab countries, so we go about developing our highways, railways and port systems with this in mind. We are making a conscious effort now to develop our industries and overall economy by exploiting those raw materials and natural resources that we have in Jordan, such as minerals or agriculture, but we obviously have to do this with one eye on markets in the Middle East, or even South Asia and East Africa. Because Jordan's market is such a small market, some investors have tended to look elsewhere, or have only started small-scale manufacturing plants or industries here. This has resulted in the proliferation of small-sized factories in Jordan.

But if we make a big effort to strengthen our interdependence with Arab money and markets, we will be able to compete with large-scale plants and international export markets. This could also be done by strengthening ties between separate sectors in Jordan, such as agriculture and industry, and industrialising our agricultural produce business on a larger scale than it is at present. Another idea we have in mind is that Jordan should realistically become the large-scale chemical fertiliser industry, and an export fertiliser.

"The success of the five-year plan depends heavily on friendly governments and an international development fund, and this has been so far. With the aid from the Jordanian private sector, we have been successful here than we had anticipated. This is a sign of confidence in the country's economic prospects."

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	16:30 Easy listening
7:00 Morning melodies	17:00 Good vibrations (repeat)
7:30 News	17:30 Pop session
7:40 News report	18:00 News summary
8:00 Sign off	18:05 Pop session
12:00 Pop session	18:15 Catch the words (repeat)
13:00 News summary	18:30 My kind of music (repeat)
13:05 Pop session	19:00 News
14:00 News	19:10 News reports
14:10 Radio magazine	19:30 Sign off
14:30 Arabs in history	
15:00 Concert hour	
16:00 Old favourites	

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :	9:20 Quiz programme
	10:00 Play
6:00 Quran	
6:05 Children's programme	
6:30 English by television	
7:00 Young Dr. Kildare	
8:00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3 :	
7:30 Science and life	
8:30 Arabic series	
Channel 6 :	
7:30 News in Hebrew	
7:45 Varieties	
8:30 A Swede in Paris	
9:10 The Quest	
10:00 News in English	
10:15 Crown Court	

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors :	Jacob (44945)
	Raghdan (24771)
Amman :	
Fawzi Nino (38198)	Irbid :
Salman Dabouni (21334)	Al Razi
	Zarqa :
Irbid :	Dalal
Amin Abu Ideh	Tariq
Mustapha Hijawi	
Zarqa :	
Ahmad Al Saad	
Pharmacies :	
Amman :	
Yussef (51822)	Rainbow (37249)
Issaaf (30210)	Ahli (21127)
	Talal (25021)
	Al Hussein Youth City (63273)

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals :	19:40 Beirut (MEA)
	20:20 Riyadh (SDI)
8:00 Cairo (EA)	
8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	
8:40 Dhahran, Kuwait	
8:50 Baghdad	
10:30 Beirut	
11:25 Rawalpindi (BA)	
16:00 Kuwait (KAC)	
17:00 Cairo	
17:10 London	
17:40 Copenhagen, Vienna	
18:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	
Departures :	
6:10 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)	
8:00 Beirut	
8:45 Beirut (MEA)	
10:00 Athens, Madrid	
10:30 Cairo	
12:10 London (BA)	
12:30 Rome, Paris	
16:45 Kuwait (KAC)	
21:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24391-4
Fire headquarters	22890
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 57777

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41820
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37088
Goethe Institute	41888
Soviet Cultural Centre	42888
Amman Municipal Library	36111

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 03:00	The Breakfast Show : 03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT : News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT : 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to 20:15 listener questions, Sci-21:00 News Digest	Feature : Science in News, News Summary, News, Music USA, News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, alyses, VOA Magazine, Amman, Science, Culture, Letters, Special English, News Music USA (Jazz), VOA World Report, news analyses, correspondents' reports, media comments, news analyses.
06:30		
17:00	News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, alyses, News Summary, Dateline	
17:30	Special English, News,	

### BBC RADIO

GMT 05:00	News; 24 hours	13:30	Paperbacks
05:30	Sarah Ward	13:45	Radio Theatre
05:45	The World Today	14:30	Matthew on Music
06:00	News; Press Review	15:00	Radio Newsreel
06:30	An Anthology of British Choirs	15:15	Outlook
07:00	News; 24 hours	16:00	News; Commentary
07:30	Sarah Ward	16:15	Come to the Opera
07:45	Alone I did it	16:45	The World Today
08:00	News	17:00	People and Politics
08:15	International Soccer Special	17:40	Book Choice
08:30	Farming World	17:45	Sports Round-up
09:00	News; UK Press Review	18:00	News; Radio Newsreel
09:15	The World Today	18:30	Take It or Leave It
09:30	Financial News	19:00	News; Outlook
09:45	Music Now	19:42	Stock Market
10:15	Wales 77	19:45	Best in Black
10:30	Just a minute	20:00	World News; 24 hours
11:00	News	20:30	A Jolly Good Show
11:15	Money, Money, Money	21:15	People and Politics
11:30	Twenty-five years a Queen	21:30	The King's Singers
12:00	Radio Newsreel	21:45	Paperbacks
12:15	Top Twenty	22:00	News; The World Today
12:45	Sports Round-up	22:25	Financial News
13:00	News; 24 hours	22:38	The Melody Makers
		22:45	Sports Round-up
		23:00	News; Commentary

هوذا صوتنا

# Al Nahar's Ghassan Tueini states 10,000 Lebanese deaths must create new history

By Irene Ramadan

Ghassan Tueini is a big name in the Lebanese and Arab press world. Mr. Tueini is also a politician and minister. The newspaper Al Nahar, which he publishes, has a distinctive character of its own and has been an even-maker during the last two decades. Mr. Tueini met the Jordan Times Tuesday on a brief stopover in Amman from Cairo before going on to Beirut and then Paris, where he is in a kind of self-exile.

Now that the battle has stopped, how do you understand the new Lebanese reality?

T.: There will not be a solution to the Middle East problem before a solution is found for the Palestinian problem.

Will it be impossible to reach a final arrangement between the Lebanese as long as we do not know what Palestine we are going to have, what is the dimension of the revolution and the future and what is the future of war and peace in the area... It is all of this that the Lebanese differ about.

Secondly, what we have gone through in Lebanon is a catastrophe of an order and a magnitude such as will necessarily cause structural as well as social changes. Geography will acquire a geo-political importance. Sixty thousand people can never die without producing a new history.

Do we all talk about a return to the past or a mere superficial reform? It is unrealistic and utterly nonsensical. There can never be a new Lebanon without a national dialogue, namely a free search for a national consensus through the exchange of views and debate on what the new Lebanon should be. This cannot be done without much historical searching.

You have just come from the Royal Cabinet, wing. met. His Majesty King Hussein. What were your impressions of this meeting?

T.: I was very much impressed by H.M.'s acute perception of present realities and by his evaluation of the chances of success as well as his dedication to the Arab cause.

What was particularly impressed his realism and his concern that we should not be drawn

into any overoptimism, especially concerning Geneva.

J.T.: Did you discuss with H.M. the steps now being taken towards unity between Syria and Jordan, and the important consequences of this unity for Lebanon.

G.T.: What H.M. said is his privilege. I can only say that H.M. is fully aware of the Lebanese question. And he is really moved by a genuine love for the Lebanese.



Ghassan Tueini: Event-maker.

As for Syrian-Jordanian unity, the impression I have is that H.M. is keen that the logic of history should follow its normal and natural course and that we should pave the way for it by carefully studied steps, even if we should sacrifice the glamour of hasty achievements, such as has happened before in previous experiments in Arab unity.

J.T.: The press has written that you have been asked by the Arab League to go to the U.S. on an information mission?

G.T.: I think you can call it an information mission. The fact is that the Secretary General of the Arab League, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, asked me whether I could go to Washington

on a two-month mission as his personal representative in view of what is and will be taking place in Washington. I have accepted in principle, but I have reserved my final answer until I return to Beirut and have consulted the president of the republic and my various friends.

J.T.: Some press reporters have said that you are now a self-exiled editor after censorship was imposed on Al Nahar and the Lebanese press a month ago. And to support this, the Washington Post and the Guardian published your picture arriving at Paris airport with your son. Is it true that you are self-exiled?

G.T.: The fact is that very little is left for an editor to do when the censor aims to replace him. It is true that I am now in Paris, but I do not see myself as an emigré. And I see no substitute for Al Nahar, with or without censorship. What we are contemplating doing in Paris is to publish a weekly edition of Al Nahar on Arab and diplomatic affairs. But this is an old project which we are now carrying out. We founded a French company some time ago and well before censorship was established called Al Nahar International Publications, which is going to publish the weekly edition and which will carry out other projects.

## Committee urges aid for Jordan's agriculture

DAMASCUS (JNA). — The Joint Syrian-Jordanian Committee for Agricultural Planning and Statistics recommended at the end of its meeting here Wednesday the necessity for Syria to expand production of potato seeds in order to meet Jordan's need for this item, which is presently being imported.

The committee also recommended the expansion of the agricultural tractor factory in Syria to meet Jordan's need for these machines, which are also being imported. It further called for a study to be made into ways of ensuring the two countries needs in fertilisers.



Premier Mudar Badran meets Francis Blanchard, Director General of the ILO, at his office Wednesday. Also present are Labour Minister Issam Ajlouni (centre on couch) and ILO deputy head Saleh Barqan, sitting to his right. (JNA photo).

## Jordan, Syria press bodies sign accord PALESTINIAN DELEGATION MEETS DR. WALDHEIM

DAMASCUS (JNA). — The Jordanian Press Association and the Syrian Press Union Wednesday signed a cooperation agreement under which both sides will facilitate and encourage the exchange of news and press expertise.

The accord, signed here, covers the exchange by the two countries of information, press delegations, editors and reporters and expertise in the printing field, in addition to informing each side of press regulations in the two countries.

The agreement stipulates that the two press bodies should unify their stands on questions to be discussed at Arab or international conferences, and ensure the transport of newspapers either free of charge or at nominal rates by the airline companies of the two countries in order to encourage distribution of their newspapers in the Arab world.

AMMAN (JNA). — A delegation representing Palestinian refugee camps Wednesday submitted a memorandum to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Dr. Waldheim explained to the delegation that the aim of his present trip was to try to reconvene the Geneva conference, which might lead to a peaceful and just solution, taking into account the interests of all parties concerned, including the Palestinians.

The meeting was attended by Jordan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh and the Uider Secretary at the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction, Mr. Abdul Rahim Jarrar.

AMMAN (JNA). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and his accompanying delegation Wednesday afternoon paid a visit to Wadi Seer Vocational Centre, which is part of the operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Jordan.

He was briefed by the principal on the activities and the services provided by the centre to Palestinian refugee students.

Dr. Waldheim was also accompanied by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

## Broadcasting Union continues discussions

AQABA (JNA). — The European Broadcasting Union Wednesday resumed its meetings here. During its morning and afternoon sessions, the union discussed the low-rate fees for using satellites in news exchange and the establishment of new links connecting the members of the union to facilitate information exchange.

Jordan, in its capacity as a working member of the union, will be in continual contact with the union H.Q. in Geneva through a direct telephone link.

The members of the union praised existing cooperation between the European and the Arab broadcasting unions, with Jordan linking the two.

The conferees also discussed the participation of the union in the working seminar to be held in Cairo in mid-1977 to discuss the possibility of reaching better cooperation among different world television corporations.

The discussions also touched upon the subject of vocational training for people working in the television field.

## Jordan may receive ILO financial aid

### Head of labour body states

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Mr. Francis Blanchard stated here Wednesday that he will discuss labour problems with Jordanian officials, which may lead to financial aid for Jordan from the ILO.

On his arrival on a four-day visit, he told reporters that his discussions will also include means of bolstering and developing the labour movement in Jordan and solving its problems.

Jordan, he added, has been an active member of the ILO for many years and is bound to have faced labour problems which "I am happy to discuss, so that we can find the necessary solutions, which may include financial aid to Jordan."

Later, Mr. Blanchard and the accompanying delegation were received by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan in his office. They were also received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran when the organization's work and activities were reviewed.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Issam Ajlouni, discussed with Mr. Blanchard the ILO's role in providing aid to Jordan as part of its development programme, particularly for the labour sector.

Official talks will begin Thursday at the Ministry of Labour cooperation ILO assistance and development of Jordan's labour sector.

Jordan will be represented by

a team from the Ministry of Labour, the General Labour Union and businessmen, and the ILO by Mr. Blanchard and the accompanying delegation which includes the Assistant Director General of the ILO, Dr. Saleh Barqan, Mr. Blanchard's office manager and the information chief at the labour office, Mr. Shukri Al Dajani.

Later in the evening, Mr. Ajlouni accompanied Mr. Blanchard and his party on a visit to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), where the Director General, Dr. Albert Butros, explained the role of the RSS in the fields of vocational training and service to local industries. Mr. Blanchard expressed his wish to establish cooperation between the ILO and RSS.

The ILO chief also visited the Hotel Training Centre and looked over its various activities in preparing personnel for work in hotels and restaurants in accordance with modern touristic concepts.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	573.0	579.0
U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
German mark	138.3	138.7
French franc	67.2	67.5
Swiss franc	132.7	133.1
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.9	38.1
Saudi riyal	94.6	94.9
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.1
Syrian pound	81.6	82.1
Iraqi dinar	940.0	948.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,147	1,152
Egyptian pound	475.0	483.0
Libyan dinar	740.0	752.0
UAE dirham	85.1	86.0

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AQABA. — The Minister of Information, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, Tuesday evening gave a dinner party in honour of the member delegates at the European Broadcasting Union conference taking place here.

\* AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim Wednesday received individually the ambassadors of Bahrain, the Soviet Union and Denmark in his office in Amman. The three ambassadors were also received by the Acting Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Zaki Al Quss, us.

\* AMMAN. — Minister of Industry and Commerce Najmeeddin Dejjani will leave here for Cairo Sunday to lead Jordan's delegation to meetings of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian trade committee which will begin Monday. During the meeting a trade protocol for this year will be signed between the two countries.

\* AMMAN. — The Jordanian government has received an invitation from the U.S. to participate at the 48th conference of the American Space Medicine Society, due to be held in Las Vegas in May. The conference will discuss a number of topics related to aviation and deep sea medicine.

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# Lagos cleans itself up for African culture bonanza

After several postponements and years of preparation Nigeria is staging the vast Second World Festival of Black and African Arts and Culture. The first was in Senegal in 1966. For Nigeria the festival became a test of what the country could do in spite of huge odds. The capital, Lagos, where most of the events are being held, is a city that has run out of space and is bulging with people and traffic. Nigeria has taken up the challenge and won through.

By Gerd Meur

LAGOS (Gemini) — The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture -- FESTAC 1977 for short -- is not just a big show trying to portray the values of black and African arts and culture. It is a mighty challenge for Nigeria, a sort of test of what this country can do in spite of enormous odds.

It is a test that is going to be used as a measuring stick for future efforts and projects once the book has been closed on it this week. So far the month-long festival is a success.

Centre of all the activity is Nigeria's bustling capital city of Lagos. More than 750 kms. away to the north, in Kaduna, other events are taking place.

Lagos has always suffered from its founders' original sin, being situated on a small island, surrounded by sea and swamps. The sin was compounded by the former colonial masters, who did little to give the city a modern structure.

Already in British times the city spread to other islands and to the mainland. But there, too, due to the accidents of geography, space is a rare commodity.

Lagos has always been a big city, but since the oil boom started in the early seventies it has been exploding.

Guesses are that it has between three and four million inhabitants, and it is growing daily, for it is here the action is, in government and in private business.

The result is that all parts of Lagos, apart from the golden ghettos of Ikoyi and Victoria Island, are hopelessly overcrowded. There are not enough roads and there is hardly a sewage system to speak of. Although a building boom is on and land developers are getting rich overnight, there is a huge shortage of housing, with fantastic rents being asked for and paid. But because of the building boom, the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) -- cynical Nigerians call it "never electric power again" -- and the waterworks simply cannot cope.

And the telephone system is just abominable as the many and very lively Nigerian dailies and weeklies never tire of pointing out.

But all this is only part of the image of the city. A more apt description is that coined by one of Nigeria's best-known journalists -- "dynamic chaos". How dynamic Lagos is is being shown again in these days of FESTAC 1977.

For FESTAC has been put on top of all city's other problems. Postponed for political reasons several times, the festival is now running with 10,000 performing artists, scholars and reporters adding to all the other problems.

Immense difficulties have been encountered in getting the theatres and stadiums ready for the big occasion, in arranging a programme for the hundreds of national dance and music groups coming from all over Africa and the black communities in Europe and North and South America, and in housing, transporting and feeding participants and visitors.



smaller so that the traffic would move faster. prove the success everybody has hoped for.

Almost overnight new roads were built where rows of old houses used to be. Huge parking lots were built along the Marina. In a few weeks Lagos seemed to make more progress than in years.

Kaduna, the former capital of the former northern region is quite different. Situated on the flat savanna, and laid out in orderly fashion as a British colonial town, it does not have one-third of Lagos' problems.

The governor ordered that from the second week of January vehicles with registration numbers beginning with even numbers would not ply certain roads in Lagos Island and the mainland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. Vehicles with odd numbers would not be allowed to do so on the remaining days of the week.

Yet the coming of 3,000 horse-riders from all over the north, with their relatives and friends, did constitute a problem. The government and the army, already experienced in arranging the yearly mammut hadji trips for nearly 100,000 people, built a special Durba village where all the people and their animals have been housed and fed. The new Durba Hotel and the extended race course stadium were finished in time.

It was a radical measure that was bound to create added problems, especially for workers returning from work in already overcrowded company buses and taxis. But short of seeing Lagos traffic break down during the festival, it seemed the only possible solution.

The only remaining problem was, as in Lagos, communication.

At the same time the government issued an order to curb people's habit of offloading rubbish into the streets. The problem, however, remains: Where should housewives and traders unload their rubbish? Collecting places are far too few; the city refuse collection service can hardly cope and new 35 million naira (\$45 million) rubbish incinerators just ordered will not be operating for another two years.

Workers were enjoined not to let down Nigeria at a moment when it feels the eyes of all Africa are on it.

But at least a start has been made and Nigerians hope the spirit will survive FESTAC. Already Lagos looks much cleaner than only a few weeks ago.

One anxiety during the festival has been whether the waterworks and the National Electric Power Authorities would let Nigeria down. So serious were the fears that the archbishop of Lagos offered prayers that the electricity men would not fail the nation. With the blessing of God, and especially of Ogun, Shango and the other deities of the Yoruba people, who constitute the large majority of Lagos inhabitants, the festival should still

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But when the opening date arrived, the venues for the shows were all ready, the programme worked out by computer was ready, and so was the huge festival village on the Badagry highway, which after the festival will be housing tens of thousands of people who applied for one of the houses or flats in a special lottery.

The German construction company Julius Berger, by now a household name in Nigeria, employed large labour forces to do smaller roadworks all over Lagos, filling tens of thousands of potholes, tarring dirt roads, making roundabouts

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صورا صحتك

# THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



**BIG JIM** -- This atmospheric diving suit came in handy recently when a new electrical connector underwent a series of proving trials at an admiralty testing station in southern England. The new electrical connector can be plugged and unplugged underwater while five and has been tested and proved for use at depths of 460 metres. The diving suits, which are basically pressure vessels with articulated arms and legs, have completed strain gauge testing to the equivalent of a 610 metres dive. The suits can be fitted with various types of manipulators and can be used for attaching hydraulic connections, removing debris and many other similar tasks associated with offshore drilling.

## GOREN BRIDGE

**REES H. GOREN**  
**OMAR SHARIF**  
7 by Chicago Tribune

st vulnerable. North:

**ETH**  
1742  
**QJ**  
KQ10985  
EAST  
♠10  
♥Q8653  
♦76543  
♣72

**UTH**  
KQ9865  
AK  
109  
AJ4

ing:  
ast South West  
ass 1♣ Pass  
ass 3♣ Pass  
ass Pass Pass  
lead: King of ♣.

West started by cashing his two diamonds and, from the fall of the cards, it was obvious that South had also started with a doubleton diamond. It was equally certain, considering the bidding, that East could contribute nothing of value to the defense. The ace of spades would be the defenders' third trick. If there was a setting trick it would have to come from West's length in trumps.

Therefore, the winning defense was not difficult to spot. West continued with a third round of diamonds, giving declarer a useless ruff-sluff. Since declarer could not afford to ruff with the jack of spades for fear of promoting a second trump trick for the defenders, he ruffed in his hand with a low trump and led a spade to the jack. West grabbed the ace and continued with a fourth diamond. Declarer was again forced to ruff in his hand, and now West had gained trump control. Eventually West got to ruff declarer's third club with his seven of trumps to complete a one-trick set.

On this hand it was easy for West to work out the winning defense, for he was staring at long trumps. However, the same defense would have been appropriate had West held a singleton trump. He should then place his partner with trump length and defend in the same way with the hope of promoting a long trump in his partner's hand.

either of the de-holds trump length, ally sound tactics to rarer's trump hold- r pressure by forc- o ruff.

had a difficult re- to make after his opened the bidding spade. While some advocate one no ve tend to agree with choice of two clubs, could convey a poor th a long club suit eding clubs at his opportunity. However, uth made a jump re- oades, North's over- es and the fact that eton spade was an ustified a raise to

**GRAFFITI**

...HALLO!  
IS THIS 67171-2-3-4?  
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE  
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN  
THE JORDAN TIMES...

**TALK IS  
CHEAP  
BECAUSE  
SUPPLY  
EXCEEDS  
DEMAND**

**LAUGHS FROM EUROPE**

ENGLAND

Jack Clayton

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You eager to get your affairs arranged on a more solid structure, but it seems that there are all sorts of delaying conditions that prevent you from feeling that you are achieving this important objective. Be more objective with others, too, and more aware of your long-range plans and then you won't be disappointed.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 10)** Make sure you know what the influential expect of you and try to please to the best of your ability. Use care in the handling of some credit affair and avoid later trouble. Be wiser to the ways of others.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Don't jump into new interests without further study or you can make glaring errors. Get busy at important tasks ahead early. Avoid one who is acting overly independent and could give you trouble.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Deal more intelligently with those who owe you money and vice versa in business especially. Your closest tie is too demanding, but use tact. Avoid one who has ulterior motives. Be careful in driving.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Get partnership affairs on a better basis where associates are concerned and be more successful in the future. Situations arise that are not to your liking, but use tact and all will be fine.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Tackle all those duties ahead of you and don't run off on any tangents. Keep promises you have made. Take the treatments that will give you more strength and vitality. Be careful in political matters.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You want to get into amusements far afield from the norm, but you would regret it later, so be circumspect. Be kinder with your mate and have more harmony, happiness.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Don't be too critical about the conditions at home or it gets worse. Do what you can to better conditions there quietly. Try to be more cheerful and lift the spirits of others. Handle money matters wisely.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Don't upset good friends or they could resent it and you would lose them. Be careful in driving, walking and avoid accidents that could easily occur today. Steer clear of gossip.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Don't commit yourself to further expense where some new project is concerned if you are not sure of it. Add more to bank account instead. Cut down on expenses wherever you can.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Try not to antagonize others because you are not at all in a good mood today. Take better care of your health and you soon feel more cheerful. Be careful of those who have an eye on assets.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You want to get busy on new activities but have other things to handle before you can do so successfully. Take care you do nothing that could later bring you trouble with your mate. Be loyal.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Friends may be disappointing to you but only because they are under pressure of some sort. But later they can be helpful. Don't be forceful to gain some desire which you think means much to you but you later realize is hardly worthwhile.

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Leg

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

**JUNY**

**URANT ETIG**

**NGOS**

**PEA**

**OVER**

**TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES**

**YOUNG DR. KILDARE:**  
NATURE OF THE BEAST

Dr. Kildare in vain tries to convince famous writer to abstain from drinking and save his life.

**THE QUEST:**  
PRAIRIE WOMAN

The Boilin brothers stalk escaped prisoner who, they have been told, knows the whereabouts of their sister.

**PEANUTS**

CHOP CHOP CHOP CHOP

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Barnes

"Can't we bridge the generation gap between George Washington and Thomas Jefferson?"

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**THE FLINTSTONES**

I FEEL SO SORRY FOR POOR CLYDE

WELL, TH' BANK DID HAVE THAT WARNING ABOUT A SUBSTANTIAL PENALTY FOR EARLY WITHDRAWAL

YEAH, BUT WHO COULD HAVE KNOWN IT MEANT MARRYING MISS MARBLE, THE TELLER?...

**BETTER HALF** By Barnes

as just some girl working her way through college."

**OUT AND ABOUT**

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**MUTI AND JEFF**

GIMME A LITTLE KISS WILL YUH, HUH?

CAN'T YOU GIVE ME JUST ONE LITTLE KISS?

OKAY, THEN - LET ME GIVE YOU A KISS!

I GOT A SNEAKY FEELING THAT SHE JUST DON'T WANT TO KISS!

**APOLOGY**

Jordan Times apologises for the non-appearance of the daily crossword. Our stocks have all run dry, and in the meantime we're bringing our next batch from our suppliers in the U.S. We shall resume publication as soon as humanly possible.

**QUICK MEAL**  
Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner.  
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For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 28869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Barnes

# Indian Communists call for end to emergency, attack Gandhi's son

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (Agencies) — India's Communist Party CPI called today for an end to the country's 20-month-old state of emergency and criticised the power wielded by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, son of the prime minister.

In its manifesto for general elections next month, the pro-Moscow party was highly critical of many government policies.

But CPI General Secretary Rajeswara Rao indicated at a press conference the party would cooperate with the ruling Congress Party of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in some states in the elections.

The Communists backed Congress in the last two general elections and supported the imposition of the emergency, but a rift has opened up between them largely over Mr. Sanjay Gandhi's growing influence.

In a scarcely-veiled attack on the 30-year-old son of Mrs. Gandhi, the party manifesto said: "The majority and resources of the state had been recklessly used to build up a personality who has no official status."

Mr. Rao said the main responsibility for this rested with the prime minister, "who has allowed this kind of extra-constitutional authority to come out."

The manifesto urged an end to the emergency and called for a decisive majority for what it termed democratic forces.

Mr. Rao declined to say whether this meant support for

Congress or for a splinter group called Congress for Democracy, led by former Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram. But Congress and the CPI have already agreed to cooperate in the contest for West Bengal in the elections between March 16 and 20.

Mr. Rao said the Communist Party was likely to field about 90 candidates for seats in the 542-seat Lok Sabha (lower house).

Meanwhile, observers here believe that a withdrawal from the political scene by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi seems to be one of the major results of last week's split in the Congress Party caused by the resignation of Agriculture Minister Mr. Ram.

Mr. Sanjaya Gandhi, who has been a member of the Congress Youth Movement since December, 1975, has practically disappeared from the political scene since Mr. Ram's departure a week ago. He has made no public statements and the pro-government news media have not mentioned his name for eight days.

Mr. Gandhi, who has become a national political figure in the space of a year, was scheduled to preside over next Saturday's Congress Party election rally at the Ramliha ground at the gates of Old Delhi.

The first posters to go up announcing the rally said he would be present. But these were rapidly replaced by others carrying the portrait of Mrs. Gandhi herself and saying that she would be present at the rally. The new posters made no mention of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.



His Majesty King Hassan receives U.N. Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim at Al Hashimiyah Palace in the presence of Premier Moudar Badran Wednesday afternoon.

## Smith seeks Vorster's approval for "internal" Rhodesian settlement

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9 (AFP) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith held three hours of talks today with South African Premier John Vorster on the Rhodesian problem, following the failure of British diplomat Ivor Richard's mission. It was their first meeting for five months.

A brief communique put out by Mr. Vorster said "at the request of Mr. Smith, he and I together with our colleagues here held a negotiating session in depth on the Rhodesian problem. Mr. Smith informed me of his government's determination to explore further avenues for a settlement. Further talks are envisaged."

Observers said that Mr. Smith had asked Mr. Vorster to back

his attempts to find an "internal solution," to the Rhodesian problem with "moderate" African leaders.

It was Mr. Smith's first visit to South Africa since he met former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Pretoria during his Southern African shuttle last September. It was Dr. Kissinger who set up the British-chaired Geneva conference on Rhodesia and persuaded the Rhodesian leader to agree to African majority rule within two years.

Mr. Smith will leave Cape Town tomorrow morning for Salisbury.

South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller and Defence Minister Piet Botha took part in the talks.

## Egypt, USSR resume talks in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (R) — Soviet and Egyptian officials met for five hours here today, concentrating on Middle East topics rather than the strained relations between the two countries.

The meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Mr. Mikhail Sytenko, who arrived here yesterday, was the first high-level bilateral contact since food riots in Egypt last month which were officially blamed on "Communists" and implicitly the Soviet Union.

The Egyptian official Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Sytenko, who is head of the Middle East section at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, as saying the discussions dealt with the Middle East situation and prospects of resuming the stalled Geneva peace conference.

Mr. Sytenko, whose arrival here was ignored by the Egyptian press, added he would also visit Syria and Jordan and would meet Palestinian leaders on his tour, MENA said.

His talks here will continue tomorrow.

## Strong "Yes" vote forecast in Egyptian poll today

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (R) — Almost 10 million Egyptians vote tomorrow in a referendum on tough law and order measures introduced last week by President Anwar Sadat.

The vote appears to be a test of confidence in the president following last month's violent food riots in which demonstrators called for his downfall.

Observers believe a big majority will vote "yes". But the proposed measures are opposed by the leftist party, the smallest of the three formed when Egypt ceased to be a single-party state last year.

Mr. Khaled Mohieddin, leader of the Progressive Unionist Party, which has only two seats in parliament, urged voters to cast a "no" vote, arguing against measures outlawing demonstrations and strikes.

President Sadat has blamed "Communists" and implicitly the Soviet Union for the two days of riots over food price increases.

The riots killed 79 people.

About 16,000 polling stations will open from sunrise to sunset tomorrow.

A press, radio and television campaign has warned Egyptians their property and lives are at risk without tough measures against law breakers.

President Sadat told Moslem and Christian religious leaders yesterday the plotters also wanted to plunge the country into strife between the two faiths.

The measures would allow violators to be sentenced to hard labour for life. They also provide prison terms for tax-evaders, but exempt small farmers and the poor from all taxes.

A simple majority in the referendum will pass the new laws, but an overwhelming "yes" vote, especially in the country side, is forecast by observers.

Registered voters who fail to vote are subject to fines of one pound (about same as sterling).

## Iran may cut down on arms purchases

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AFP) — Iran is considering cutting down on its planned purchases of U.S. arms because petroleum revenue in the coming months may not suffice to pay for all of them, it was reported here today.

The New York Times said this was revealed by Iranian and diplomatic sources in Tehran.

Deputy Defence Minister Gen. Hassan Toufanian was quoted as saying in an interview: "His majesty the Shah has told me 'bankruptcy is worse than defeat.'"

"His majesty has ordered that we shall act according to the construction of the Iranian naval base of Chah Bahar has been delayed because of diminishing sales of crude oil, the Times noted.

The government was urging the U.S. plane-maker General Dynamics Corporation "to accept payment in Iranian oil for the \$3,800 million worth of F-16 lightweight fighter aircraft that Iran has ordered," the Times said, but plans for a costly Texas electronic communications monitoring system were still going forward.

## Spain sets up diplomatic ties with USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia

MADRID, Feb. 9 (Agencies) — Spain set up diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia today, bringing to seven the number of Socialist states with which it has normalised relations in three weeks.

It had earlier established relations with Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The moves are part of a campaign to normalise relations broken during the 1936-39 civil war which brought the late Gen. Franco to power.

Gen. Franco, who died on Nov. 15, once regarded communism as Spain's greatest enemy.

One major stumbling block in negotiations with the Soviet Union was Madrid's demand for the return of Spanish gold valued at about \$2.1 billion at current prices.

The gold was deposited in Russia during the civil war by the fleeing Spanish Republic later defeated by Gen. Franco's rightwing insurgents.

The issue was not mentioned in the communique announcing diplomatic relations had been established.

But Spanish officials said it did not mean Spain was renouncing its claim and this could now be more easily pursued with the normalisation of relations.

Since 1973 Spanish and Soviet trade missions, embassies in all but name, had been functioning in Moscow and Madrid and trade and cultural contacts had steadily increased, even before the death of Gen. Franco.

The agreement on formal ties was finalised by an exchange of notes between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre.

In Moscow a brief ceremony at the Soviet Foreign Ministry was attended by Senor Rafael Serrera Sagreras, head of the Spanish Trade Mission who now becomes ambassador, and members of his staff.

In Madrid, a similar ceremony was attended by the Spanish Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Senor Miguel Solano and the Soviet representative here, Mr. Sergei Bogomolov.

An official announcement issued through the Soviet Tass news agency said the two countries had agreed to develop relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the United Nations Charter.

The decision was also based on the spirit of the accords reached during the European Security Conference which en-

ded in Helsinki in 1975, the announcement added.

Most moderate politicians in Spain welcomed restoration of ties while those who criticised the move were mainly on the far right.

### A CADILLAC FOR CARRILLO

Meanwhile, Spanish Communist Party head Santiago Carrillo will be transported in an armoured-plated Cadillac sent for his protection by Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, a newspaper reported in Madrid today. The Sabado Grafico reported that the car was now going through Spanish customs formalities. The paper added that authorities have refused to grant firearms permits to Mr. Carrillo's bodyguards.

## Israel will try again to get U.S. approval for sale of Kfir jets

TEL AVIV, Feb. 9 (AFP) — A spokesman for the Israeli aircraft industry said today that Israel was going ahead with preparations in case it was able to fill Ecuador's order for 24 Kfir fighter bombers.

He said Israel was still trying to get Washington to reconsider its opposition to the sale.

The U.S. State Department announced two days ago it had denied permission to sell the Kfirs, which are powered by American-made jet engines. The sale would be contrary to America's policy of withholding sophisticated weapons from Latin America countries, it was explained.

The Israeli government will probably raise the issue of the Kfirs when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance comes here well-informed sources said.

Sale of Israeli military equipment incorporating advanced U.S. technology is subject to American approval, under terms of contracts under which U.S. weapons are sold abroad, or manufacture abroad under U.S. license.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (R) — Winter-weary Americans finally got some good news today. The National Weather Service forecast "unseasonably warm" weather across the northern and central plains and seasonal temperatures elsewhere.

The drought-stricken West also obtained some relief when much-needed rain fell in northern California yesterday. More rain was forecast today.

Americans in the north eastern third of the country, having endured the coldest winter this century, now face a quick thaw that could cause major floods.

Cities such as Buffalo, northern New York State could face a disaster from flooding that brought about by blizzards over the last two weeks.

More than 406 cms. of snow fell on Buffalo this winter — three times the usual amount — and a sudden thaw would almost certainly lead to flooding.

## Soweto police clash with 2,000 students black

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 9 (R) — South African police today fired tear gas to disperse thousands of chanting black students trying to stop examinations at two high schools.

The fiercest clash was at the Orlando High School, a focal point of student militancy in the sprawling black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

Baton-wielding police stormed into Orlando school and scattered 2,000 demonstrators who waved their fists and chanted freedom songs.

Police used tear gas to disperse thousands of students at Meadowlands School, also in Soweto, who burned their books.

Major Gen. David Kriel, South Africa's "riot control" chief, said students had also burned their books at four other schools.

### MAKARIOS STATES BELIEF IN CYPRUS SOLUTION

NICOSIA, Feb. 9 (AFP) — The President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, now believes a compromise solution to the island's political split is possible.

In an interview with Italian television made public here today, Archbishop Makarios said he was prepared to accept a "compromise" provided it "does not jeopardise the future of Cyprus as an independent state."

Recent talks with Rauf Denkash, head of the Turkish Cypriot community, led the archbishop to believe that "a compromise is possible", he said.

The situation was under control by mid-morning and the militants had been dispersed, he said. Gen. Kriel denied reports that shots had been fired and said only one demonstrator had been arrested.

"I think the trouble is over, for the time being at least," he said.

Many of the demonstrating students came from other schools in Soweto and police ordered a special curfew for tomorrow in the township during school hours. Under its terms, all children must be in their classrooms between 8 am and 3 pm. Any found on the streets in curfew hours would not be regarded as students, and police had been ordered to be tough with them, the Soweto police chief, Brig. Jan Visser said.

The township remained tense, with thousands of students milling about its streets.

### CORRECTION

Due to an inadvertent editing error in yesterday's paper, the Associated Press correspondent who was expelled from Moscow was identified as Alexander Ginzberg.

The correct name is of course George Khrushchy.

Our sincere apologies.

### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

TRIPOLI, Feb. 9 (AFP) — The Philippine government and the autonomist Moro Liberation Front began their second round of talks here today aimed at settling the Moslem rebellion in southern Philippines, the Libyan Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) reported. Libya sponsored the peace talks, and Libyan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ali Treiki chaired today's session, which was also attended by a four-party committee composed of delegates from Libya, Senegal, Somalia and Saudi Arabia and by the secretary general of the Islamic Congress, ARNA added.

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 9 (AFP) — Libya has become the second Arab country, after South Yemen, to express support for Eritrea's military rule following the failure of a "coup d'etat" which cost 11 lives including that of head of state Teferi Bente at the end of last week. Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) said Tripoli ambassador to Ethiopia saw Lieut.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam First Vice Chairman of the ruling Dergue yesterday handing him a message of congratulations from Col. Muammar Qadhafi following the failure of the coup.

COLOMBO, Feb. 9 (R) — Tunisian Information Minister Mustapha Masromdi who arrived here yesterday from New Delhi in an official capacity said he discussed the meeting of the 15-member Coordinating Council of the Information Ministers of non-aligned countries to be held in Tunis later this month.

PARIS, Feb. 9 (R) — French lawyers and magistrates today criticized the government for its "haste" last month in releasing Palestinian guerrilla chief Abu Dawud. The leading representative of the legal profession said in a communique they "deplored" conditions of haste under which the government asked a court to grant and decide upon the (extradition) requests submitted by the United States and Israeli governments, although the French government could have gone ahead alone with the release of Abu Dawud without resorting to a judicial decision.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (R) — A parliamentary group today rejected suggestions that immigrants to Britain should voluntarily register the names of dependants who might also seek entry. The party group was set up after a parliamentary debate in which anxiety was expressed about future levels of immigration. In a report published today, the three-man group said a voluntary registration scheme would be ineffective while a compulsory register, although effective, would cost too much and be open to political objections.

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 9 (R) — Tanzanian doctors have claimed a medical breakthrough by rejoining a man's arm severed in a factory accident, the government-owned Daily News reported today. The 38-year-old patient had the operation last week at M. Kimbil Medical Centre here, the first of its kind in Tanzania.

## ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

### Japan defends its proposals for sharing shipbuilding market with West

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AFP) — Chief Japanese delegate Muneto Shashiki today said proposals put forward by Japan here to meet European demands for fairer sharing of the shipbuilding market was the maximum that it could offer at present.

It would be the maximum of what any government would be prepared to do when faced with a similar situation, he told newsmen.

Mr. Shashiki, a senior official of the Japanese Transport Ministry, discounted any idea that a "trade war" might develop between Japan and West-

ern Europe over shipbuilding. He said he was convinced that Japan's partners had appreciated that its proposals were serious and that its own shipyards were faced with a serious situation.

These proposals were "realistic", he said.

Mr. Shashiki declined to say from which date and by what amount Japan would raise the export prices of vessels built by its yards.

He said the Western European countries should themselves act to reduce the gap between Japanese and Western

European prices, which in some cases amount to as much as 40 per cent.

The Japanese delegate said it was futile to discuss the future market shares of the various countries as long as agreement had not been reached on an adequate unit of reference.

Mr. Shashiki affirmed that Japanese yards secured 56.3 per cent of world orders for new vessels in 1976 against 49 per cent in 1975.

Western experts have said that Japan contracted 90 per cent of the orders last year.

Noting that Japanese yards had been faced with a very high number of cancelled orders, Mr. Shashiki said that as of the end of last September, their order books represented only 32 per cent of the world total, against 42 per cent for Western European yards.

To illustrate the crisis situation in the Japanese industry, he said the work force, which totalled 270,000 before the crisis, had been reduced by 55,000 since the slump set in 1974.

The European Economic Community today was reported to have asked Japan to clarify the proposals it submitted here yesterday.

Sources close to a special committee on shipbuilding of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said delegates from the nine EEC countries were seeking more specific information from Japan on two points: -- They wanted to know exactly what share of the world market Japan would be ready to accept.

-- They would also like to learn exactly by what amount Japan would be willing to raise prices of new vessels sold to shipowners of the OECD area.

Under today's agreement, the assets of Shell Qatar will be handed over within 30 days to the Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority (QPPA), a state-owned organisation controlling all the country's hydrocarbon resources, the sources said.

Shell would, meanwhile, set up a company to be called the Qatar Shell Services Company (QSSC) which would operate the offshore oilfields for the government at an agreed fee.

### Qatar assumes full control over offshore oilfields

250,000 barrels, accounting for some half of Qatar's total production.

Details on the takeover terms were not immediately available but oil industry sources said Shell would continue to operate the oilfields on behalf of the government on terms similar to those of last year's takeover of the Qatar Petroleum Company (QPC) which operates the country's onshore oilfield.

### Qatar assumes full control over offshore oilfields

DOHA, Qatar, Feb. 9 (R) — Under an agreement signed today with the Royal Dutch-Shell group, the state took over the group's remaining 40 per cent stake in Shell Qatar, a company which operates Qatar's offshore oilfields, officials announced here today.

The oilfields have a daily average output of about

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices dropped Wednesday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average lost more than eight points in moderate trading, bringing the loss of the Dow Jones since the beginning of the year to 70 points.

The selling was blamed on energy and cold-weather worries and the fact that the market faces a series of economic statistics in the next few days that are expected to show the adverse effects of the bad winter on the economy.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a broad 1032 to 394 margin. Auto shares were heavy. General Motors, the most treated share, lost 1-7/8 at 71. Ford lost 1-5/8 at 56-3/8.

At the close the industrial average shows at 933.84, a loss of 8.40 points; Transp at 225.94, a loss of 1.80; utilities at 107.94, a loss of 1.59. 23,646,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,830,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed firm Wednesday among government stocks but leading industrials generally reversed early small gains in quiet trading, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.3 at 389.9.

Short dated stocks were higher by around 1/1 to 5/8 point on 'cheap' buying but longs were off the top with net gains of 1/8 to 3/8, helped by an expected fall in the money supply figures, dealers added.

Equities closed mostly a few pence easier on balance after moving irregularly. Leading engineering shares were firm.

Oils were well off than bottom with B.P. down a net 2p after 10p while banks were unchanged to a touch easier after early small gains.

Mining shares recovered small falls in line with the higher gold bullion price. Australians remained mixed.

Hawker featured in engineering, gaining 6p while net falls of around 5p were seen in leaders such as Boverton, Glaxo, Reed and Fisons, dealers said. ICI was 2p higher after moving irregularly.

Trust Houses Forte lost around 2-1/2p after full year results and Imperial Group eased a penny on further consideration of Tuesday's figures.

La Rue gained a net 2p after 5p, also after results Tuesday. Falls of up to 3p were seen in EMI, Courtauld, Boots and Unilever.

Price of gold in London closed Wednesday at 136.25.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9 (R) — The government and Israel's powerful trade union group last night agreed to set up a voluntary arbitration board headed by a Supreme Court judge, in an attempt to solve the country's worst labour crisis in its 28 years. Nearly 200,000 public service employees are either on strike, threatening to strike or only working because of emergency orders.

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 9 (AFP) — Mr. Guido Brunner, EEC Commissioner for Energy, has affirmed that the European Economic Community is harder hit than the United States and Japan by the effects of the latest increase in crude oil prices. Speaking in a debate on energy problems in the European Parliament here last night, Mr. Brunner said balance of payments difficulties and slow economic growth left the EEC countries no other options than cutting back on energy consumption, developing their own energy resources and strengthening their mutual solidarity.

BEIRUT, Feb. 9 (R) — The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will give Lebanon 12,000 tons of chemical fertilisers under an agreement signed here today, it was officially announced. Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss and visiting FAO Director General Edouard Saouma signed the agreement.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (R) — The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Gordon Richardson, will outline British proposals for offering foreign currency bonds to replace official holdings of sterling balances in London when he visits Saudi Arabia and Kuwait later this month, informed sources said yesterday. The bank announced that Mr. Richardson would visit Saudi Arabia for four days from Feb. 18 at the invitation of the Saudi Arabian monetary authorities and would arrive in Kuwait on Feb. 22. Both countries are substantial holders of sterling balances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (R) — The United States and West Germany will discuss nuclear non-proliferation here this week and the agenda will include Bonn's sale to Brazil of nuclear reprocessing facilities, on which the U.S. frowns. A State Department spokesman, announcing the talks, said West German State Secretary Peter Hermes and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher would lead the delegations, to meet on tomorrow and Friday.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (AFP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) in principle favours Portugal's entry into the EEC, but before negotiating it wants to study in detail the economic problems posed by Portuguese entry. This emerged from a text drawn up here yesterday by the EEC foreign ministers, in which the ministers took note of Portugal's intention to seek membership.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "مركز الصحافة"